

Rhode Island screens babies for 28 health conditions and hearing loss. The conditions are grouped in the categories explained below, and a list of all the conditions is on the other side of this card. Early detection and treatment can prevent many serious effects of these conditions.

HEMOGLOBIN CONDITIONS: These conditions affect a baby's blood. They can lead to anemia (not enough red blood cells), slowed growth, pain, and damage to vital organs. Babies with hemoglobin disorders are treated with antibiotics, because they can get very sick and even die from common infections.

ENDOCRINE CONDITIONS: Babies with endocrine disorders do not make enough of certain types of hormones. This affects their growth and development. These conditions are treated with special medicine.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CF): Cystic Fibrosis affects the salt or water content of certain body fluids, such as sweat and mucus. This can lead to problems with breathing, digesting, and other body functions. Treatment may include medicines, special diets, and other therapies.

AMINO ACID CONDITIONS: Babies with these conditions cannot digest certain amino acids (parts of proteins in our food). This can affect health, growth, and learning. Medicines and special diets can help prevent these problems.

FATTY ACID OXIDATION CONDITIONS: Babies with these conditions have problems making energy from fat in the body or from food. Serious health problems can occur if these conditions are not treated. Medicines, special low fat diets, and feeding a newborn at least every four hours can help prevent these problems.

ORGANIC ACID CONDITIONS: Babies with these conditions have problems digesting certain parts of protein from the food they eat. This can cause serious effects on health, growth, and learning. Early treatment with medicines can help prevent these problems.

OTHER CONDITIONS: Babies with **biotinidase deficiency** can have problems with growth and development. This condition is treated with special medicine. Babies with **galactosemia** cannot use the sugars in milk, formula, and breast milk. If it is not treated, it can hurt the baby's eyes, liver, and brain. This condition is treated with special formula and diet.

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Rhode Island screens babies for the following conditions:

HEMOGLOBIN CONDITIONS

Sickle cell anemia (SS)
Sickle/Beta-Thalassemia (S/Th)
Sickle/Hemoglobin C disease (S/C)

AMINO ACID CONDITIONS

Phenylketonuria (PKU)
Maple syrup urine disease (MSUD)
Homocystinuria (HCY)
Citrullinemia (CIT)
Argininosuccinic acidemia (ASA)
Tyrosinemia type I (TYR1)

FATTY ACID OXIDATION CONDITIONS

Medium-chain acyl-CoA
dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD)
Very long-chain acyl-CoA
dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCAD)
Long-chain 3-OH acyl-CoA
dehydrogenase deficiency (LCHAD)
Trifunctional protein deficiency (TFP)
Carnitine uptake defect (CUD)

ORGANIC ACID CONDITIONS

Isovaleric acidemia (IVA)
Glutaric acidemia type I (GAI)
Hydroxymethylglutaric aciduria/
HMG-CoA lyase deficiency (HMG)
Multiple carboxylase deficiency (MCD)
Methylmalonic acidemia
due to mutase deficiency (MUT)
Methylmalonic acidemia
cblA and cblB forms (CBLA, B)
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase
deficiency (3MCC)
Propionic acidemia (PROP)
Beta-Ketothiolase deficiency (BKT)

ENDOCRINE CONDITIONS

Congenital hypothyroidism (CH)
Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)

CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CF)

OTHER CONDITIONS

Biotinidase deficiency (BIOT)
Classical galactosemia (GALT)

Certain other conditions may be detected through newborn screening. As testing methods improve, new conditions may be added to the list. The most current list is at www.health.ri.gov/newbornscreening/blood. For more information about newborn screening and specific conditions visit www.modimes.org/bringinghome_recommendedtests.html. You can also call the HEALTH Information Line at **401-222-5960 / RI Relay 711**, weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Our team speaks English and Spanish.